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VOL. II NO. 254

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NITRATE-LADEN SHIP BLOWS UP

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1947.

Indonesia Situation

Street Fighting In Bandung

Dispute To Be Put Before UNO

Batavia, July 28.—Indonesian army headquarters announced tonight that 763 Dutch soldiers had surrendered with all their weapons in west Java.

Street fighting was raging in Bandung city, about 70 miles from Batavia, the Dutch capital, according to a communiqué issued in Jakarta tonight at the end of the eighth day of the fighting.

The communiqué also claimed the recapture of "Jippar," 10 miles southeast of Bandung.

The British-owned 500,000 Anglo-Dutch Plantation Company of west Java has suffered damage estimated at about \$2,000,000 as a result of the Indonesian "scorched earth" tactics, according to reports reaching Dutch headquarters.

The Indonesian Republicans claimed tonight, as the fighting entered its second week, that 400 Dutch were killed or wounded in an Indonesian mass attack on Modjokerto, near the big east Java port of Sourabaya.

The claim was made by the Indonesian news agency, Antara, on the basis of reports now available of the action, which was fought last Wednesday.

COUNTER-CLAIMS

Dutch and Indonesians today claimed successes in both Java and Sumatra. Important claims made by the Dutch in communiqués—Batavia report said—were the capture of a coal-mine at Bukit Asam, south Sumatra, said to be the biggest open-cast mine in the Indies, and a railway workshop at Lubuk—largest in Sumatra—where the Republicans were said to have manufactured rifles; Sien and Tommy guns.

The Dutch communiqué also claimed that the occupation of Sumatra's southern Dutch-British American oilfields has been consolidated. In Java, the Dutch claimed to have occupied Pengalengan, inland town about 20 miles south of Bandung, rail centre in the west of the island.

A Republican communiqué claimed that Dutch paratroopers who landed at Lamadjang, near Bandung yesterday, has been partly "exterminated." The scene of this reported action is near the prewar Dutch radio station at Malabar, which was earlier reported to have been destroyed by retreating Republican troops.

ATTLEE'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED

London, July 29.—Politicians and voters weighed the chances of Britain's Labour government weathering the nation's growing economic storm after the pro-Labour London Daily Mirror had called on Prime Minister Clement Attlee to resign, on Monday.

Mr Attlee summoned top ranking ministers—including Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin—and Herbert Morrison, government leader in the House of Commons—to a conference on Monday evening at No. 10 Downing Street to discuss economic policy.

The same subject is expected to be discussed on Wednesday when Mr Attlee meets with Labour Members of Parliament in caucus.

The Daily Mirror said the invitation extended to Mr Attlee to attend caucus was "more in the nature of a summons." In its editorial, the first of its kind from any strongly pro-government newspaper, the Mirror called for the naming of a new Labour Prime Minister and said:

"There is no constant, central control of government. Mr Attlee leaves it to others... His Cabinet system should go. So should Mr Attlee."

The Prime Minister's residence declined to comment on the editorial.

Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Clean Up Kowloon!

It is to be hoped that not only the authorities, but the Kowloon Residents' Association have taken notice of the growing complaints of nuisances which are making life hideous for those who live in some of Kowloon's best residential districts. What were once attractive flats and houses in pleasantly quiet surroundings have very largely become squalid brothels, and the haunts of rowdy and indecently dressed young parties; the streets have been turned into nightclubs by hawkers who variously scream, shout, or wall their wares until the early hours of the morning. Another headache is the frantic hawker who disturbs all residential districts with his raucous and unmusical caterwauling. He starts before daybreak, and continues through to midnight. His voice is a merciless attack on protesting cardinals, and no Town Clerk could more effectively arouse a neighbourhood from its slumber. In its recommendations, the advisory committee on hawkers pleaded a case for the retention of itinerant peddlers, and so long as they confine their trading to normal hours, there can be no

Channel Swum In Relays

Dover, July 29.—Thirty-two French boy scouts arrived at Dover in bathing suits on Monday night after swimming the channel in relays.

It took them 11 hours to make the unconventional crossing and they reported it was rough going in mid-channel where they were tossed about by big waves. There was one boy in the water all the time. They relieved one another at about half hour intervals. Early in the day, off Cap Gris Nez, the water was so cold that they greased themselves.

French sea scouts rowed boats beside the swimmers. They were accompanied by a scout chaplain, the Rev. Del Veco di Ilio. A plan to swim right into the Dover harbour to a beach where a crowd of holiday makers awaited them was abandoned because of the heavy harbour traffic.

A submarine chaser brought the boys from the harbour entrance. The purpose of the visit is to invite British boy scouts to attend a Jamboree to be held in France next month. —Associated Press.

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Associated Press.

20 Killed, 250 Injured

Paris, July 28.—The Norwegian cargo vessel, the Ocean Liberty, which, according to Lloyds, London, was carrying nitrates, blew up in Brest Harbour this afternoon.

Twenty people were reported killed and 250 injured in the blaze that was set off by the Ocean Liberty blowing up.

The business quarter of the port was reported here to be in flames.

The Ocean Liberty, which had come from New York, was carrying nitrate of ammonia in her varied cargo of 2,500 tons.

A French Ministry of Transport official said: "At 2 p.m. GMT, a fire broke out in the 'Ocean Liberty,' a foreign ship. Efforts to master the fire did not progress quickly enough, but far more terrifying than anything we heard during the war."—United Press.

"Tugs began slowly to pull the ship along the quayside towards the open sea."

"At 4.30 p.m. GMT, as the ship was passing a gasometer, a big explosion took place."

"Since then we have been unable to obtain any further information." Officials from Paris are leaving for Brest tonight.

The Minister of Transport, M. Jules Moch, is expected to go to Brest tomorrow.

In order to stop the ship's fire which was threatening an arsenal, a French Navy ship fired shots into each side of the vessel to dood the hull.

FIRES START IN CITY

Flames were raging in Brest City tonight while rescuers searched for victims of the big explosion which partly wrecked the port this afternoon. All available means of transport was being requisitioned in the neighbouring towns to remove the wounded.

An eye-witness of the explosion said that around midday, a loud explosion was heard and this was followed by huge clouds of smoke, orange in colour, rising over the harbour. Smoke came from the fifth dock of the harbour in the vicinity of the arsenal.

A Ministry of the Interior official roughly estimated the damage at 100,000,000 francs. This was considered "less serious" than at first feared, although the casualties are "rather high."

Communications with the port area were still difficult. Telephones had been interrupted and rail traffic was being stopped at Landerneau, 14 miles outside.

Official reports were reserved, but the latest news indicated that the disaster was the gravest ever to have taken place in peace time France.

Of other points at issue, the demand for replacing British control by Anglo-American or international control of the Ruhr mines' management seems to have receded from the centre of the picture, as it is not officially included in the American draft of the agenda for the Washington talks.

On the question of socialisation hopes for an agreement have risen since it was definitely learned that the State Department is not committed to General Clay's proposal for five-year postponement.

But there has been no American response to Britain's desire to be relieved of a considerable part of her present half-share of bi-zonal deficit. This problem still excluded from the Washington draft agenda, urgent because it is linked with the general crisis of Britain's foreign exchange position, and like the latter, may bear no waiting until a different form of financial aid becomes available under the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe.

It was reported hundreds of town people were beginning to flee to the open country in fear of fires. They were moving by bicycle, on foot and in farm carts, since every automobile had been requisitioned.

What might have been another Texas City disaster was barely avoided by Admiral René Robert, maritime prefect, who had the ship towed from the dock and tried to sink it by gunfire before the blast came.

Besides nitrates, the freighter also carried corn.—United Press.

London, July 29.—The explosion of a nitrate ship at Brest shook houses along the South England coast from Thurlestone, South Devon, to Penzance in Cornwall.

Enquiries have definitely shown that General Clay's proposal to postpone a decision over socialisation for five years did not originate from the State Department.—Reuter.

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North Channel Conquered

Port Patrick, Scotland, July 28.—The North Channel, between the Northern Ireland and the Scottish coasts, has been conquered by man.

Fourteen and a quarter hours after entering the water at Donaghadee (County Down), Tom Blower, 33-year-old Nottingham swimmer, reached the Scottish coast about six miles north of Port Patrick, this afternoon, the first person ever to have swum the English and North Channels.

Blower swam the 21-mile English Channel just ten years ago, but experts predicted that his attempt to master the 25-mile stretch between Northern Ireland and Scotland was bound to fail, because it was thought that the tides, off both coasts would beat human endurance.—Reuter.

The scores at the close of play were South Africa 175 and England 317 for seven wickets.

The partnership by England's opening pair was their highest in Test matches, beating by four runs

Washbrook batted for three hours and sent the ball to the boundary ten times.

CREDITABLE SCORE

England's score was a creditable performance on a bowlers' wicket, which never became "sticky" as hoped by the South Africans, but still was very difficult for batsmen.

Hutton was run out in an unfortunate manner, slipping when he tried to regain the crease after starting for a run.

Edrich was not his usual enterprising self and sliced the ball to cover, where Alan Melville made a catch after slipping.

Compton edged a leg-break to Mitchell at first slip, Barnett sliced a ball to Tuckett at extra cover, Cranston gave cover point an easy catch and Yardley was out to a brilliant catch by Nourse just before the close.

In a bowling spell of four fours, broken only by the lunch and tea intervals, Rowan's figures were 46 runs, 12 maidens, one wicket for 89 runs.

CLOSE OF PLAY

The scoreboard at the close of played read: South Africans—1st Innings... 175 England—1st Innings... 317

Blower, run out 100 Washbrook, b. Mann 75 Edrich, o Melville, b. Mann 43 Compton, o Mitchell, b. Mann 30 Barnett, o Tuckett, b. Rowan 6 Yardley, o Nourse, b. Smith 36 Cranston, o Melville, b. Mann 3 Evans, not out 6 Young, not out 0 Extras 18

317

THE 1941 CREDIT

"Provision was also made for the representatives of the two governments to meet at frequent intervals to review the progress of trade between the two countries and to consider all possible means of developing it and widening its basis."

Official circles said the price agreed upon was then the current price on the Chicago free market—about US\$240 a bushel. Previously, the US had adamantly insisted upon US\$2.00 and earlier reports blamed this in part for the breakdown in talks.

Official circles believed there would be no immediate attempts to resume trade talks despite the desire of both countries for agreement. They said a period of waiting for the other to make concessions on credit arrangements appeared likely.

INVITATION

Sir Stafford's reply to Mr Gallacher clearly was an invitation to Russia to make the first gesture. Reports that the talks might be resumed soon through the resident Soviet trade delegation in Britain were doubted.

Outlining the five weeks of negotiations conducted by the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Sir Stafford said:

"After several difficulties, we had succeeded in reaching an agreement on matters within the trade field, including quantities, prices and terms and conditions of shipment.

(Continued on Page 4)

MERCURY UP IN PARIS

Paris, July 28.—The mercury shot to 104 degrees Fahrenheit at the St. Mair Park Observatory today, beating the previous record of 101, recorded only twice since weather records were started at St. Mair in 1873.

As if to rub it in, the Weather Bureau reported that El Golea, in the Central Sahara Desert, had a temperature of only 98.—United Presa.

GLADWIN'S MAGNIFICENT BOWLING

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 02 and 02 for two. Worcestershire 32 (Jenkins 64).

At Frome: Somerset 252 and 188 (Phillips five for 23). Lancashire 189 (Rouse four for 23) and 14 for 10. Dorset 100 (two for 10) and 156 for three.

At Cardiff: Glamorgan 338 for eight declared. Sussex 126 (Munro four for 10) and 152 for three.

At Ruislip: Derbyshire 140 and 101 for three. Northants 140 and 76 (Gladwin eight for 20). Derbyshire 124 and 101 for three.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR U.S. OLYMPIANS

New York, July 30.—Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association, has recommended to the United States Olympic Committee that all food for American contestants in next Summer's Olympic games in London be sent from the United States.

The recommendation said: "The food to be shipped and used, fruit, juices and beverages including milk as well as meats, vegetables and cereals, should be ample in amount and of course selected for those menus suitable for, and liked by Americans in training."—Associated Press.

"I strongly advise food of all sorts, in other words, the complete menu for American contestants in a full measure, be sent to London to arrive in ample time for the use of the contestants and staff to be



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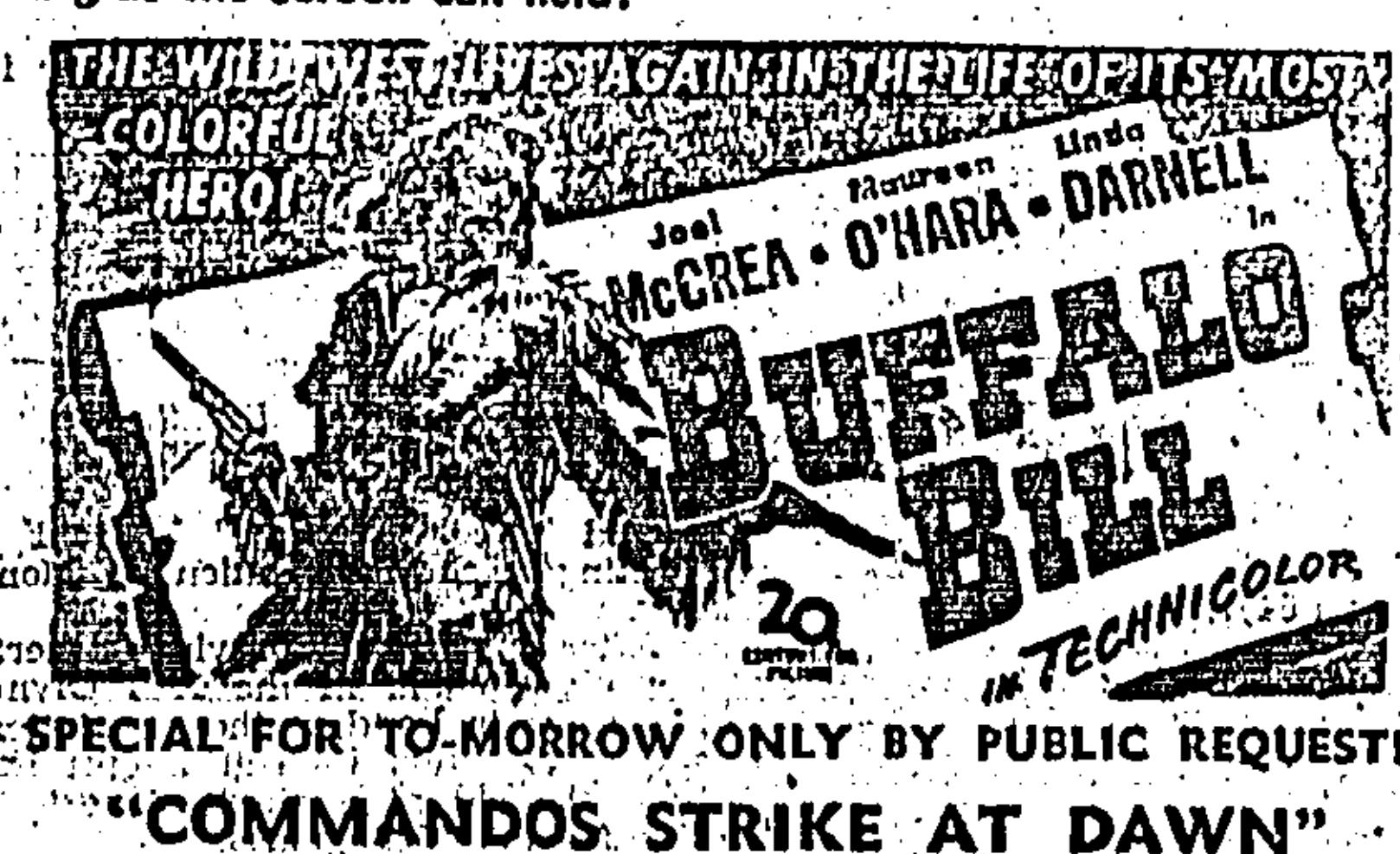
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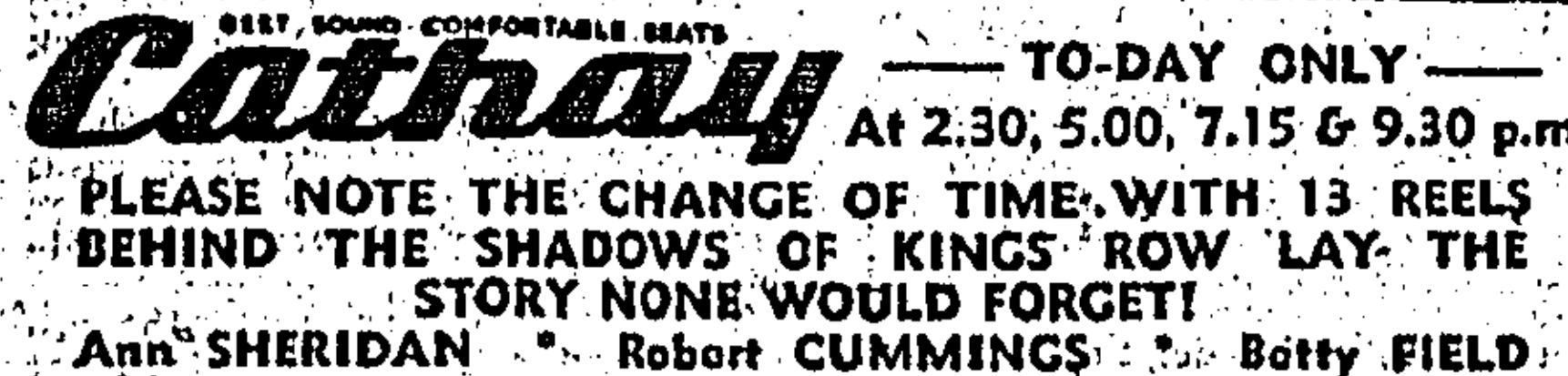


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COLORFUL HERO!—Adventure and romance—in an epic
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BEHIND THE SHADOWS OF KINGS ROW LAY THE
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Ann SHERIDAN Robert CUMMINGS Betty FIELD
Ronald REAGAN Charles COBURN Claudio RAINS

"KINGS ROW"
TO-MORROW
Errol FLYNN Alexis SMITH in
"GENTLEMAN JIM"

Clive Street still looking for Sahibs

By SYDNEY SMITH

THHEY are asking for more Sahibs in Clive-street. Calcutta.

While the British administrators, political agents and soldiers are quitting the India United by Clive, the British businessmen of the second city of the Empire, the men of Clive-street, have decided to stay on in the India split by the conflict of Nehru and Jinnah.

They refuse to be ruffled by the birth pangs of the two new Indian Dominions. But they are perturbed, they tell me, by the lack of sahibs needed to replace the wartime wastage, and to replace the older men now due for retirement.

Clive-street is not a good-looking street. In parts it smells, and not just of money. It is Leadenhall-street and Mining-lane with a dash of the Caledonian Market and a cow pasture.

Beating up against the great brass-plated and pillared portals of its ultra-modern granite and concrete buildings is an Asiatic flood of squatting pavement hawkers, seaborous beggars, piratical looking coolies and drowsy, holy Brahmin cows.

Among them scurry the Indian businessmen, who carry umbrellas, but whose bare feet and cotton dhotis belie the size of their bank balances.

The cows occupy most of the pavement just outside the great doors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Millionaires cannot move them—and there are 25 who work in Clive-street.

On the outside

THE cows won that stretch of pavement from the first members of the Calcutta Stock Exchange who gathered there to bid 50 years ago. Walking carefully over the cows and the slippery orange splashes of betel-nut-chew staining the pavement, you can buy anything from combs, unworkable fountain-pens and bug powder to freshly-peeled pine-apples and cool coconut milk.

At the end of the street an Indian traffic policeman stands under a sunshade on what, they say, was once the site of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The memorial there was taken away a little more than ten years ago because it offended the Indians, who disbelieve the whole story.

Between the two pavements of Clive-street, where the rickshaws and rattling old taxis run, there are parked every day three lines of businessmen's motor cars. They are the

brightest, biggest and best that money can import, and two-thirds of them British.

That is Clive-street from the outside, a shrill and noisy drab, blended from the East and the West. It does not look too rich to count its millions.

On the inside

BEHIND the Clive-street doors the Calcutta income tax authorities say, work 100 Indian and British businessmen with incomes of between £35,000 and £70,000 a year, and 1,000 others whose incomes are from £2,000 to £35,000 a year.

Altogether there are 2,500 British businessmen working in and around Clive-street, and not one of them, from the most junior clerk upwards, earns less than £15 a week.



The cows won

They work in offices from which the stench and noise of the pavement, and, those immortal—and divine—cows might well be a thousand miles away. Marble floors and tank paneling enfold them.

From the gilt carved frames on the walls the founders of Clive-street's millions—the first sahibs, half soldiers, half businessmen—look airily down from the past with pompous complacency.

For the juniors in these offices scores of calling fans stir the thick hot air. For the bigger executives the latest American-built air conditioners, humming discreetly, transform the air.

The biggest business in Clive-street is done by the British managing agencies, firms which manage and hold shares in nearly every jute mill, tea garden, coal mine, iron foundry, machine works and shipping company in North India. For their management they employ about 5,000 Englishmen.

The first dozen British managing agencies in Clive-street run, and partly staff with Britons, companies with a capital value of more than £600,000,000. They own about £30,000,000 of the total shares. The rest is Indian.

Twenty years ago Clive-street was ahead of the politicians in acceptance of the growing force of Indian nationalism. It began right then wakening Indian interests and Indian control into its affairs.

Today British interests have a 60 per cent control of Calcutta's trade,

Sahibs only

WHOM is this "right type"? I heard all about him, I must admit, over several chota peps in a club. My informant was a big executive, a typical traditional bronzed imperial type in an immaculate tropic suit, a man controlling £40,000,000 worth of British and Indian interests in Bengal.

He said: "Of course we want technicians, men with agricultural training, accountants, engineers of all types. But we are taking untrained, unqualified men, too. Men with good school or good Army records."

And solemnly he added: "What we want are sahibs..."

It sounded for a moment like a cynical joke or a cry from the past. But it was neither. It is the slogan for the future of Clive-street, Calcutta.

Commercial course

(Lesson 1.)

"Success attends the darling."

"Is a maxim often heard,
But convention must be guarded."

"Though youth abhors the word,
With a great career before you,"

"It is foolish to begin
With your shirt outside your waistcoat."

"Nor will I sit and muse upon
the past."

"No tutor ultra, crepidam,"

replied

"And your braces next your skin."

By Ernie Bushmiller

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

Anthology of Huntingdonshire cabmen

It can hardly be claimed for the newly published "Anthology of Huntingdonshire Cabmen" that it is in the words of an over-enthusiastic critic "a masterpiece of imaginative literature." The Anthology consists of no more striking names (with initials) from each of three volumes: It is a factual and unemphatic work, and the compiler has skimmed the cream from the lists. Here are such old favourites as Whackfast, E. W. Foxe, S. and Nuthers, P. L. The Index is accurate, and the introduction by Cabman Skinner is brief and workmanlike.

Song

"I'll wed again," the lonely cobbler cried,
"Nor will I sit and muse upon
the past."

"No tutor ultra, crepidam,"

replied

"And your braces next your skin."

A friend who happened to be by his side,
"Let not the cobbler go beyond
his last."

In passing

READING of a singer who "had a tendency to drown the accompaniment," I recall the old tradition in Bayreuth. Young accompanists were driven into a public bath, and the shameless were drowned and the rest given away to friends.

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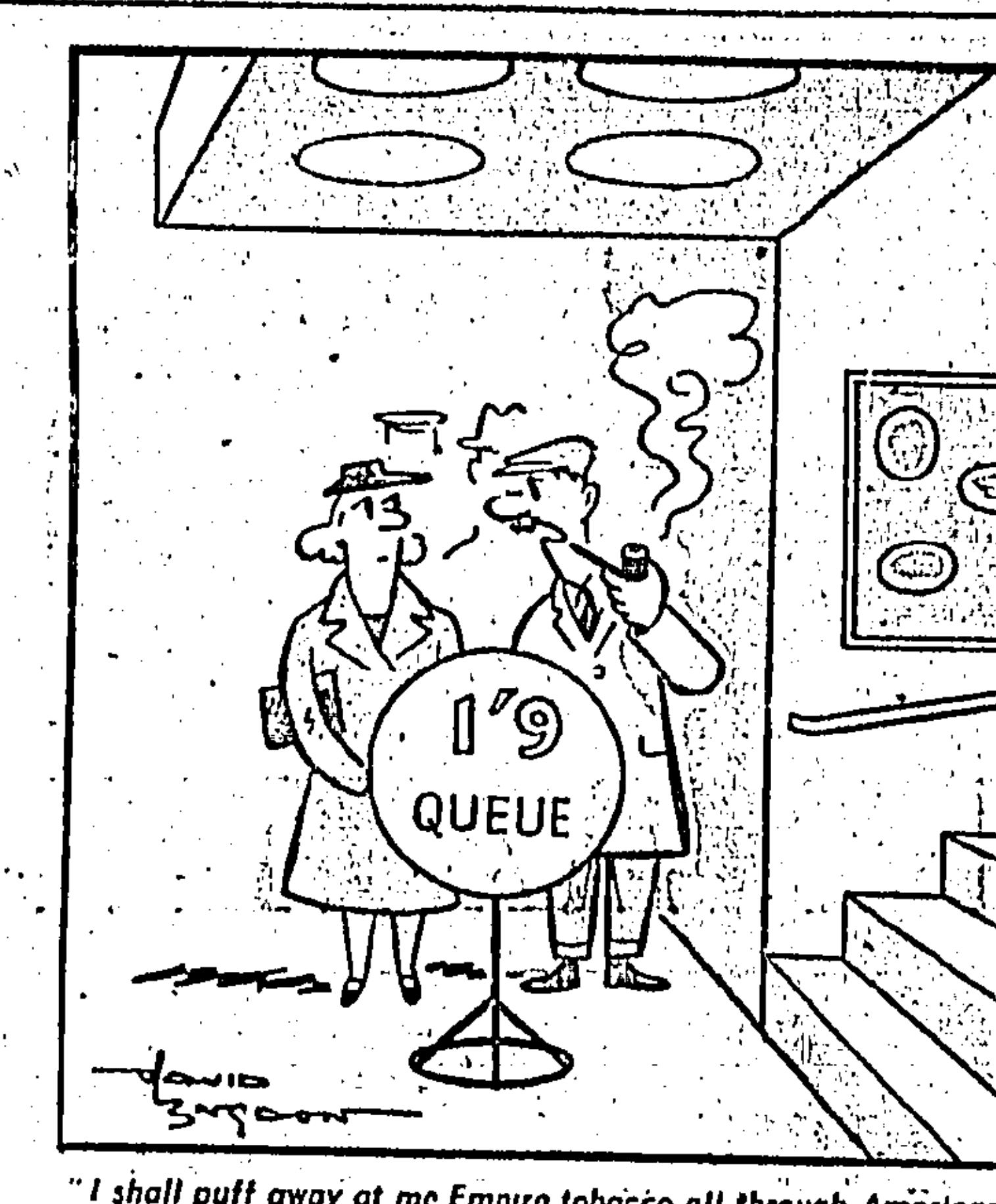
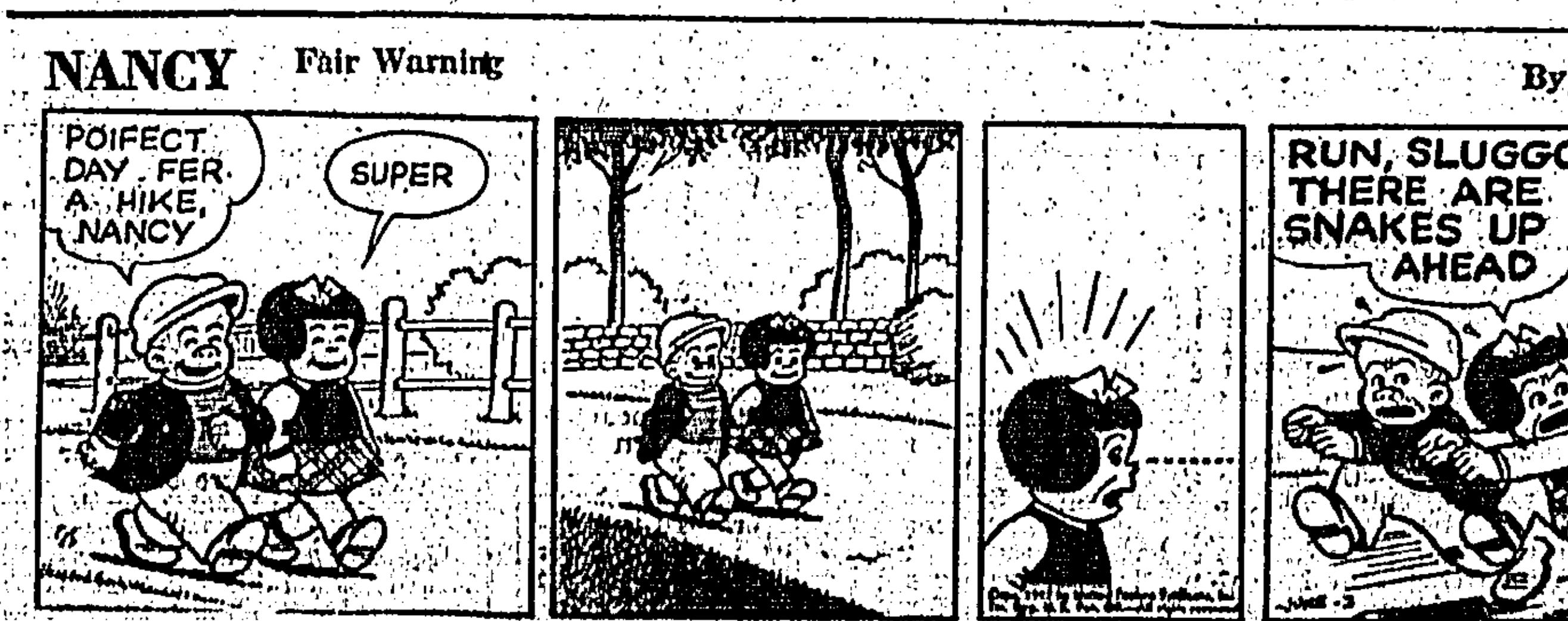
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By Ernie Bushmiller



"I shall puff away at me Empira tobacco all through American films, on principle."

In Japan today Britain very much in the shade

By a Special Correspondent in Tokyo

DO not run away with the idea that General MacArthur is loosening his iron grip on Japan.

Though he has sanctioned the re-opening, next month, of private trade between Japan and the Allied nations, Japan is very much an American colony.

Poker-faced, uncommunicative MacArthur intends, so far as can be seen, to keep it that way. For how long?

The Japs themselves would especially like to know. That, however, is another and a very important story.

What is life like in conquered Japan?

American influence is obvious everywhere. It is shrill and strident. The impact which it has had on Japanese life has to be seen to be realised.

NO SLACKERS

Almost the first thing the visitor is impressed by is the eager activity of the people. From dawn to dusk, seven days a week, they work with a will.

There are no slackers. Forty-hour weeks are unknown.

This acceptance of the gospel of work is the thing that will ultimately save Japan. It will also give many a headache to the victorious nations, America included.

Just look what they have done already to Hiroshima.

Thin smoke pours from thousands of chimneys and roof-holes. The town seethes with industry. There are shops and restaurants and places of entertainment.

Hard, indeed, to believe that little more than a year ago it was a city of the dead, ruined and torn beyond recognition.

Democracy's chances of survival in the new Japan are difficult to assess, because the big industrial cabal still has a couple of fingers on the reins and will pick them up when MacArthur lets go.

One thing, at all events, is certain, and it is that the Japs would rather have democracy than its only alternative—communism.

The ideals and policies of the Kremlin are as big a bogey to the industrial plutocrats as they are to the Americans.

The ordinary Jap-in-the-street is slowly swinging to the left, but it is a democratic left. The 7,600,000 Christians in the country are, of course, a big leyer in democratic progress.

There are many industrial advisory bodies active, nearly all of them American, British and other Allied business men are conspicuous by their absence.

All the undamaged factories are going full blast where raw materials are available. Many others are being rebuilt.

But in spite of this the official figure of Japan's jobless is given as 700,000, with another 200,000 engaged in unscheduled enterprises which include black market activities.

KIMONO GOING

One looks in vain for the old blaze of colour in the post-war streets of the Jap cities. Silk rationing of the most stringent kind has changed the dresses of the women. The kimono is going completely as a day-to-day garment.

Japan's silk, like many of Britain's foremost products, goes overseas as export. Overseas, that is, to America.

Boasted by the Russians of what once looked to be big chance in China, the Americans are determined to get all they can in Japan, including her vital bases.

Where does Britain come in? Well, the word Allied is, seldom heard in MacArthur's kingdom.

Allied books, papers and magazines are difficult to get in Japan, although the "Pro-American-Anti-All-Others" Reader's Digest sells 300,000 copies per issue. The Saturday Evening Post and Life are easily obtainable.

The Japanese Prime Minister complains that he cannot get a regular copy of the Times. The Daily Express comes only by post.

COLOURFUL DRILL

Almost the one, but assuredly a most effective, piece of British propaganda is the colourful guard drill outside the British Embassy and occasionally at the gates of int. palace.

British and Empire troops vie with each other in machine-like drill in these ceremonial.

Gangs of admirals go up from the onlookers as they see, shall we say, a reg. mental go; in gleaming brass collar and snowy pipe-clayed trappings take an integral part in this pomp and panoply so peculiarly British and so perfectly executed.

The yen is worth 4d. in English currency. The American soldier is paid in dollars converted into scrip which he may spend at his glorified Nank.

That is the official order, but a dollar bill fetches 50/60 yen in the black market, which means that the U.S. dollar of pay will buy as much as one English pound.

This discrepancy in pay hits the British sold'rs very hard, and he cannot be blamed if he growls.

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Woman
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Joan Caulfield for Lois Leeds.

HAIR CARE

Now that you are going hatless your hair must be beautiful. Here are some simple hair rules. I have told you how to style your hair—but it must be healthy hair. Comb and brush your hair to free it of tangles and particles of dirt.

Place a little ointment on your finger tips. Place the thumbs at the back of the head, and with the finger tips, "dig" deep into the scalp; lift and massage. Keep up this deep massage for at least five minutes, then rest. Now place thumbs behind the ear and massage the scalp as before, for five minutes. Your scalp will tingle with increased circulation. Follow this massage with a good brushing. After each stroke with the brush wipe it on a rough towel so that each brush stroke is a clean stroke.

A centre-part demands a flawlessly clean scalp. If you wear a halo that features a centre-part, concentrate on scalp cleanliness. To keep hair and scalp shiningly clean, try shampooing with a liquid shampoo. Your scalp and part will be not only clean but healthy and full of lustrous beauty.

Your hair is your chief aid in changing your appearance. You may suit your own whimsies as well as those of fashion. Before you

change your hair style, reach for your hair brush instead of the scissors. Give your scalp the glory of good brushing to stir up circulation. Condition your hair by frequent shampoos. A soapless shampoo combined with a hair conditioner saves time and cleans and brightens your hair. And, too, before you reach for the scissors, look at your profile, over your hair, plan carefully.

I think that you should accent your personality—always! A good permanent for hair which just has no curl is the basis of pretty hair styles. But insist upon a "test curl" before you have a permanent, and insist upon a skilled operator. Do your part by conditioning your hair for the permanent. A two weeks' programme of massaging the scalp and deep up-and-out brushing will result in a better permanent.

JUBILEE OF TATE GALLERY

The Tate Gallery, the great national art collection in London, celebrated its 50th anniversary on July 21.

It was in 1890 that Mr Henry Tate offered his collection of English paintings to the nation. After negotiations which lasted for years Tate provided the funds as well as his pictures for the building of a gallery.

Opened on July 21, 1890 by the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VII—the gallery instantly aroused enormous public interest. Ever since its opening, in fact, the history of the Tate has been one of continuing expansion, both of the Gallery itself and of the collections:

Today, the Tate's collection of British paintings numbers about 3,000 works, while there are more than 500 works of modern painting and sculpture from other countries.

In its 50 years the Tate Gallery has evolved a tradition of encouraging the most serious living artists—however young and obscure—by the purchase of their works. It is now the national gallery of British painting and of modern foreign art, and possesses unique collections not only of Turner, but of Blake, the Pre-Raphaelites, Stevens, and contemporary British painting. At the same time, its collection of late 19th and early 20th century French paintings is the most representative in the British Commonwealth.

TO TEST ORIGIN OF ATOLLS

One outcome of the Bikini atomic bomb test may be to prove whether the Charles Darwin theory of the origin of an atoll is right.

Despatches received by the U.S. Navy from a scientific party making a one-year-later survey told of drilling operations by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Navy, designed to establish definitely how the atolls develop.

Darwin advanced the theory that coral atolls are formed by coral growing upon reefs around a slowly sinking island. Since his time geologists have argued on the pros and cons.—Associated Press.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. WEBBLE
Black, 15 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. D. (7) mat; 2. Q, K (d1 ch).
D. or K (mat).

1. Initial sacrifice in wartime. (1)

1. Initial sacrifice in

Mercy Killings Approved

London, July 28.—The Daily Express reported today that two out of every three persons questioned in the newspaper's public opinion poll approved the legalisation of mercy killings for persons suffering from painful incurable diseases.

Seventy percent of the men favoured a method known as voluntary euthanasia, compared with 62 percent of the women.

The ages of the persons questioned were not given.—United Press.

Joint Plan To Study Balkans

Lake Success, July 28.—The United States, Britain and Greece have agreed tentatively on three emergency steps to keep the Balkans crisis before the United Nations if Russia vetoes the present American proposals for a long-range United Nations Balkans Commission. It was learned today. It is said that the first step would be for the United States to reopen the debate immediately in the Security Council under the punitive section of the United Nations Charter, thus officially branding the Balkans strife a threat to peace.

If Russia vetoed this action, British, American and Greek officials would proceed with plans to establish a commission in Greece outside the United Nations to watch for signs of meddling from Greece's Communist-dominated northern neighbours.

The third step would be to lay the findings of the commission before September session of the General Assembly, with the fifth of a debate which would throw world opinion against the alleged Communist attempt to dominate Greece and, perhaps, produce a majority condemnation of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria by the Assembly.

Meanwhile, there are no appreciable hints from the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, whether he will veto the American proposals.—United Press.

Acre Culprits To Be Hanged

Jerusalem, July 28.—The British authorities announced officially today that the three members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi organisation condemned to death for the attack on Acre Prison in May would be hanged tomorrow morning.

The Irgun's clandestine radio tonight threatened: "We shall carry out the hangings of the two hostages at the same time our own comrades are executed."

The radio reiterated earlier threats of a bloodbath in retribution.

Grocery shops in Tel Aviv today remained open as the panic-stricken population rushed to buy food reserves in preparation for martial law.

The Jewish Agency has submitted protests against the hangings to the High Commissioner.—United Press.

Derevyanco To Return Home

Tokyo, July 29.—Informed sources said today that Lieutenant-General Kuzma Derevyanco, Soviet representatives on the Allied Council for Japan, would return to Moscow soon. The Russian mission here would say only that a letter had been sent to the Council Secretariat and that any announcement would have to come from that source. The Secretariat said no letter had yet been received.

There is speculation that Derevyanco is being recalled for consultation on the United States proposal for an early peace with Japan.

His chief deputy here is Major-General Kislenko.—Associated Press.

Souvenir Hunters?

London, July 29.—The Commons Kitchen Committee reported today that 2,250 pieces of silverware and dishes disappeared from the refreshment rooms and kitchen at the House of Commons in the period from July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1946. The Committee made no accusations.—United Press.

Mission Ship Sails

Boston, July 29.—The two-masted schooner "Morning Star VI," flying a Christian flag of white bunting, today began its 8,000-mile voyage to bring the word of God to natives in the southeast.

Sponsored by the Congregational American Board of Foreign Missions, the little ship is carrying 2,000 bibles for distribution to the natives of Micronesia.—United Press.

CHINA OPPOSES OUTER MONGOLIA'S ENTRY TO U.N.

Lake Success, July 28.—China turned down Outer Mongolia's bid for United Nations membership today with an unprecedented blast which drew a Russian retort that certain Far East parties might like to force a United Nations investigation similar to the case of Greece.

LIBYA WANTS COMPLETE FREEDOM

London, July 28.—A delegation representing the Libyan Political Patriotic Front is expected in London shortly to demand full independence for Libya, it was learned from informed Arab sources today.

The Patriotic Front had already addressed a memorandum to the British Foreign Office rejecting all solutions for Libya which would be short of "complete independence." The memorandum expressly opposed any United Nations or other trusteeship over the former Italian North African colony.

The Libyan Political Front, whose leader is the famous Sheikh Idris el-Sanusi, also suggested that a representative of the Arab League, "even if only as an observer," should accompany an inquiry commission of the Big Four to investigate the wishes of former Italian colonies and suggest a solution about their future.—United Press.

MONTY'S FULL PROGRAMME

Kure, July 28.—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will have a crowded programme during his visit to Japan next month.

During a three-day stay in the American zone, beginning on August 5, Viscount Montgomery will lunch with General Douglas MacArthur, meet Allied diplomats, lunch with Lieutenant-General Robert L. Eichelberger of the Eighth Army, review the 1st Cavalry Division and possibly be a luncheon guest of the Tokyo Correspondents' Club.

His two-day visit to the British zone will include a conference with Lieutenant-General H. C. H. Robertson, British occupation forces Commander, and a review of British occupation troops.—Associated Press.

Record Trade Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

Canberra, July 28.—Australian overseas trade showed a record favourable balance for the year 1946-47 of £77,097,000 (Australian) compared with £1,652,000 in the previous year, according to figures issued by the Commonwealth statistics Bureau.

Total exports were £308,017,000, of which £168,707,000 were sent to British countries, including £37,640,000 to the United Kingdom, and £47,755,000 to the United States.

Exports to the United States in 1938-39 totalled £19,562,000, and total exports for 1938-39 were £140,400,000.

Total imports increased from £102,150,000 in 1938-39 to £184,680,000 in 1946-47.—Associated Press.

TERRORISTS TO HANG

Jerusalem, July 28.—The High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, gave 12 hours' notice that the British authorities intended to hang tomorrow the three condemned Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists who took part in the Acre Prison raid on May 4.

Shortly after Sir Alan's announcement, according to the Exchange Telegraph, in London, Irgun's clandestine radio announced that the two British sergeants held as hostages after being kidnapped on July 12 at Nathanya would be executed at approximately the same hour tomorrow morning.—United Press.

WORLD CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Paris, July 28.—The United States cyclist, Alfred Stiller, was eliminated by Denmark's George Glees today, when preliminary heats of the amateur cycling pursuit event were run off in half-over-head at the world cycling championships at Paris' Parc des Princes stadium.

The best time of the day was obtained by the Frenchman, Raymond Guillenot, who beat Vladimir Smecl of Czechoslovakia in five minutes 15.45 seconds for a four-kilometre course.

In other heats, the Uruguayan Attilio Francis, beat Holland's Jack Giesley; Hans Andersen of Denmark beat Britain's T. Godwin; Holland's J. Harmons beat the Hungarian, Belo Nabi; Fritz Scherzer of Switzerland beat Pano Kutsinen of Finland; Charles Coote of France beat Alfred Mohr of Austria; Arthur Lauf of the United States was eliminated by James Balfe of Ireland; Lull Gillen of Luxembourg beat Ireland's Louren Lyons; Maurice Blomme of Belgium beat the Austrian, Fritz Eos; Lio Benfenati of Italy beat Karoly Nemes of Hungary; Buffini's Charles Maruff beat Rino Zucchelli of Italy; and Marcel Van Beneden of Belgium beat Howard Wong of China.—United Press.

Intended To Shoot The King

New York, July 28.—A 23-year-old York labourer told magistrates that he stole a "Mauset" automatic pistol to "attempt to shoot King George" when he was committed for trial on a charge of shop-breaking.

Reuter.



"Let's go into town now and open a charge account."

FORRESTAL'S NEW JOB

Washington, July 28.—James Forrestal, the nation's first Secretary of Defence, today began his historic job of welding the Army, Navy and Air Forces into a single military establishment under the new Armed Forces Unification Law.

The statute provides only a blueprint for the new defence structure. But both Army and Navy officers are confident that the former Navy Secretary's dynamic personality would provide the leadership needed to make it successfully realised.

All the three services are carrying on as usual while Forrestal begins preparations for a sweeping reorganisation. A Navy spokesman said no date has yet been set for his formal oath-taking. The Senate confirmed him for the Cabinet post before it adjourned on Sunday.

The law sets up the Army, Navy and Air Forces as co-equal departments under Forrestal. Each department will have its own Secretary but Forrestal will have Cabinet status.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page 1)

In Sumatra, the communiqué added, Republicans were advancing towards the important west coast port of Padang after a clash with a Dutch force with six tanks and three lorries.

An Indonesian army spokesman, broadcasting over the Jangkrik radio, claimed that the Indonesians had just begun their resistance and that the "underground" movement was growing.

The spokesman declared that it was questionable whether the Dutch could control even the towns they had occupied.

A report that Catalina flying-boats, bearing British markings, were seen circling yesterday over the Gedajw sugar factory south of Maiang, in southeastern Java, was circulated by Antara, Republican news agency.

Whitehall is faced with the need to work out fresh instructions for Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's representative on the United Nations Security Council, following the announcement made today in New Delhi by Mr Nehru, Vice-Premier of the Indian Interim Government, that Britain will tomorrow raise at the United Nations the question of the Dutch-Indonesian war, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in London.

The official British attitude to the revival of fighting in Indonesia is still that described by Mr Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons on July 23, when he refused to commit himself to the view that the Security Council was the best agency for attempting to check the conflict.

Mr Bevin then said: "We are working on other methods which I think might be more appropriate if they can be found to be practicable."

On the same day, Mr Bevin and Lord Addison, Dominions Secretary, discussed the possibilities of mediation or of reference to the Security Council with Mr John Glensley, Australian High Commissioner in London. So far, however, neither the British nor the Australian Government has formally disclosed its attitude to a Security Council debate on Indonesia.

Truly, the wheels of officialdom grind very, very slowly.

In the meantime, copies of your issues, in which details of this subject appear, are being forwarded to our Parliamentary representative with a request that they and the detailed facts which we will also supply may be brought to the early notice of the House of Commons.

TWO WELL DRAINED RESIDENTS.

British Soldiers Kidnapped

Athens, July 28.—Two British soldiers were seized by Greek guerrillas who stopped their lorry between Lamia and Domokos, about 100 miles north of Athens, the Athens news agency stated today.

It was also announced that Greek guerrillas lost 103 killed in an unsuccessful attack against the town of Gavala, in north-western Greece, in addition to others killed in air attacks, the Ministry of Public Order said.

Concentrations of guerrillas were reported preparing anti-aircraft defences in Mount Kalmaktschan, in northern Greece near the Yugoslav frontier, an Athens news agency said.—Reuter.

Schoolgirl

Visitors Get Lost

Glasgow, July 28.—A party of fourteen girl students from Norway, with their two leaders, figured in a mix-up at Glasgow today.

Scheduled to arrive at the Central Station by the night express from Euston, they were directed in error by another route, and reached Glasgow at Queen Street Station.

The hosts from the Greenhead Parish Church Youth Club, in Glasgow, were waiting at the Central Station, and to make matters worse the train was 17 minutes late.

At Queen Street, the visitors sat on their suitcases for about an hour until officials of the Glasgow education authority took charge of them and gave them lunch. This was the first proper meal the students had since leaving their ship at Tilbury, yesterday afternoon.

Just after lunch, their hosts tracked them down at the school where they had been entertained.—Reuter.

OLD MOORE SEES

GENERAL STRIKE IN BRITAIN NEXT YEAR

BY ROBERT MUSEL
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 28.—They laughed when Old Moore's Almanac said there would be a world crisis—and 18 months later came Munich. They tittered when the venerable volume, founded in 1697 as "Dr Francis Moore's Prophetic Hieroglyphic Engravings," said there would be a Socialist sweep—and a little over a year later the Tories were out in the cold.

Hitler's ansschluss with Austria, the general strike of May 3, 1936, ("to the day"), the outbreak of war ("exclusive to readers of Old Moore's"), the abdication of King Edward VIII, and the atom bomb on Japan—Old Moore's has predicted them all.

Thus ye of little faith, hearken to what Old Moore alleges is in store for the world in 1948, which it terms "The Year of Realism." Hearken—and clean out the storm cellar. Hard times are coming.

The big tip for Britain in the Old Moore's forecast is a national strike in the latter part of February. Troops may have to be called out, says the Almanac. But New York and other parts of the United States will not have much time to worry about their wartime oily, for they will be experiencing a "wave of crime and arson."

Washington will be involved in "bitter feelings" resulting from exports and international loans. There is one ray of hope—Moscow will show "a more constructive and peaceful trend in both domestic and international spheres."

All that is for the winter quarter. Comes the spring—and the "intensified" winter clashes in India will resolve through the influence of the fabulous Princes. Great Britain and Elie will have political trouble over trade extension. Conditions in France will be "rather confused" and there will be trouble over the Saar mines.

A Good Summer
Looks like a good summer though, for the most important item Old Moore deems is the "marriage" of people in high position making front page news. Autumn will bring changes in the British Cabinet, temporary "trouble" and "bomb incidents" in France, "controversial conditions" in Belgium regarding royalty" but partial solution of the Palestine problem.

Old Moore's editor is nothing if not specific. He says the St. Leger Stakes in September 1948, will be won by the favourite after an attempt has been made to "nobble" or tamper with him. He cites August 9 as the date of an attempt on the life of the Japanese Mikado, and asserts that British and American troops will be called out the same month. On August 10 a death will plunge Britain into mourning—he says.

One last item before Old Moore's for 1948 goes the way of other almanacs—the will be a stock market boom in May.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBZ Hongkong broadcasting on frequency of 500 kilocycles from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.; 1.45 to 2.15 p.m., and also on 5.54 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.

HST 7.30 a.m.

6.30 B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Black Abbott"; 7.30 Light Variety; 7.15 Studio; Jazz Piano Recital by Kathleen Seth; 7.30 "Music of the British Isles"; 8.15 London Relay; Maria Neuma 8.15 London Relay; Home News from Britain; 8.15 Studio; Vocal Recital by Molly Birks (Mezzo-Soprano); with Piano accompaniment; 8.30 "The Mikado"; An Abridged version of Gilbert & Sullivan's Popular Opera; Columbia Light Opera Company; 9.15 Studio; Radio Magazine Program; 10.15 London Relay; 10.30 London Stage Club Production; 10. London Relay; News; 10.15 Weather Report; 10.15 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Paramount Ballroom; 11 Close down.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following days must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,

H.K. TELEGRAPH.

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MESSRS. LOWE, BINCHAM & MATTHEWS,

Hon. Treasurers, Mercantile Bank Building Cheques should be payable to

"The Hong Kong War Memorial Fund" and should be crossed.

For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.